

Appl. No. 10/708,606  
Corrected Response dated January 18, 2005

### **Amendments to the Claims**

Please amend the claims as follows:

- 1 [C1] (currently amended) A process for preparing syngas, comprising:  
2 partially oxidizing a first hydrocarbon portion with oxygen in a partial  
3 oxidation reactor to produce a first reactor effluent;  
4 cooling the first reactor effluent to a temperature from 650° and to 1000°C;  
5 supplying the cooled first reactor effluent to a reforming exchanger;  
6 passing a second hydrocarbon portion with steam through a catalyst zone  
7 in the reforming exchanger to form a second reactor effluent;  
8 discharging the second reactor effluent from the catalyst zone to form an  
9 admixture with the first reactor effluent;  
10 passing the admixture across the catalyst zone in indirect heat exchange  
11 therewith to cool the admixture and heat the catalyst zone;  
12 collecting the cooled admixture from the reforming exchanger.
- 1 [C2] (currently amended) The process of claim 1, wherein the first reactor  
2 effluent cooling comprises direct heat exchange with water ~~is~~-introduced  
3 into the first reactor effluent as a quench fluid.
- 1 [C3] (currently amended) The process of claim 2, wherein the first reactor  
2 effluent cooling further comprises indirect heat exchange.
- 1 [C4] (currently amended) The process of claim 3, wherein the first reactor  
2 effluent cooling by indirect heat exchange comprises heating the second  
3 hydrocarbon portion in a cross exchange.
- 1 [C5] (currently amended) The process of claim 1, wherein the first reactor  
2 effluent cooling comprises indirect heat exchange.
- 1 [C6] (currently amended) The process of claim 5, wherein the first reactor  
2 effluent cooling by indirect heat exchange comprises heating the second  
3 hydrocarbon portion in a cross exchanger.
- 1 [C7] (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the catalyst zone comprises  
2 catalyst tubes.

Appl. No. 10/708,606  
Corrected Response dated January 18, 2005

1 [C8] (original) The process of claim 5, wherein the second hydrocarbon portion  
2 is supplied to a tube side of the reforming exchanger and passed through  
3 the catalyst tubes.

1 [C9] (original) The process of claim 5, wherein the cooled first reactor effluent  
2 is supplied to a shell side inlet of the reforming exchanger.

1 [C10] (original) The process of claim 7, wherein the shell side inlet is adjacent  
2 an outlet end of the catalyst tubes.

1 [C11] (original) The process of claim 1 wherein the first and second hydrocarbon  
2 portions are supplied in a weight ratio of from 40:60 to 95:5.

1 [C12] (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the first and second  
2 hydrocarbon portions are supplied in a weight ratio of from 40:60 to 60:40.

1 [C13] (original) The process of claim 1, wherein the first and second  
2 hydrocarbon portions are supplied in a weight ratio of from 95:5 to 80:20.

1 [C14] (currently amended) An apparatus for producing syngas, comprising:  
2 partial oxidation reactor means for partially oxidizing a first hydrocarbon  
3 portion with oxygen to produce a first reactor effluent;  
4 means for cooling the first reactor effluent to a temperature from 650° to  
5 1000°C;  
6 means for supplying the cooled first reactor effluent to a reforming  
7 exchanger;  
8 means for passing a second hydrocarbon portion with steam through a  
9 catalyst zone in the reforming exchanger to form a second reactor  
10 effluent;  
11 means for discharging the second reactor effluent from the catalyst zone to  
12 form an admixture with the first reactor effluent;  
13 means for passing the admixture across the catalyst zone in indirect heat  
14 exchange therewith to cool the admixture and heat the catalyst zone;  
15 means for collecting the cooled admixture from the reforming exchanger.

Appl. No. 10/708,606  
Corrected Response dated January 18, 2005

[C15] (original) A method for retrofitting a syngas process comprising a partial oxidation reaction step for converting a first hydrocarbon stream to a first reactor effluent, a heat recovery step for cooling the first reactor effluent and producing steam with the recovered heat, and a downstream processing step for receiving the cooled reactor effluent and producing a product syngas of enhanced hydrogen content, comprising:

a step for cooling the first reactor effluent to a temperature from 650° to 1000°C.

a step for diverting the cooled first reactor effluent to a reforming exchanger;

a step for passing a second hydrocarbon portion with steam through a catalyst zone in the reforming exchanger to form a second reactor effluent;

a step for discharging the second reactor effluent from the catalyst zone to form an admixture with the first reactor effluent;

a step for passing the admixture across the catalyst zone in indirect heat exchange therewith to cool the admixture and heat the catalyst zone;

a step for supplying the cooled admixture from the reforming exchanger to the heat recovery step.

[C16] (original) The method of claim 15, wherein water is introduced into the first reactor effluent as a quench fluid.

[C17] (currently amended) The method of claim 15 44, wherein the first reactor effluent is cooled by indirect heat exchange.

[C18] (original) The method of claim 17, wherein the second hydrocarbon portion is heated by indirect heat exchange before being supplied to the reforming exchanger.

[C19] (original) The method of claim 17 wherein water is introduced into the first reactor effluent.

Appl. No. 10/708,606  
Corrected Response dated January 18, 2005

1 [C20] (currently amended) The method of claim 15 ~~44~~, wherein the catalyst zone  
2 further comprises catalyst tubes.

1 [C21] (original) The method of claim 18, wherein the second hydrocarbon portion  
2 is introduced to a tube side inlet of the reforming exchanger.